Reverse Temporal Flow of Gravitational Energy Implicated in Stellar Genesis and Stellar Blue Hue of Younger Stars

7 May 2022
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## Introduction

As naturally follows from previous work, the acceptance of the existence of particles with reverse temporal flow opens up avenues of hypothesis that branch into almost every realm of physics, astrophysics included. Yet another area of research that I believe has been relatively neglected is the theory of stellar genesis, which I believe may be improved upon through reconciliation with my own theories on temporal mechanics.

As the current theory goes, vast nebulae of hydrogen gas somehow ignite, not with a simple reaction of combustion, but rather, fusion. These clouds of hydrogen gas have extremely low density when compared to the density of say, the Earth's atmosphere. These nebulae are composed mainly of empty space and are observable only when viewed from millions of light years away. So the theory goes, the density of this hydrogen, the remains of stars that exploded in the past, somehow magically increases to the point where a fusion reaction can occur. From whence this increased density/mass/gravity comes is not specified. I believe, therefore, that this area of astrophysical theory is in desperate need of revision.

## Abstract

If we accept that neutrinos form the basis of gravitational pull and that the density of neutrinos in a celestial body depends mostly upon its mass and furthermore, we accept that the collision of quantized magnetism with quantized gravity in the form of neutrinos is capable of inverting the mass of these ultralight particles, then one may conclude that nowhere do these magneton-neutrino collisions occur more often than in the magnetic field of stars.

The relatively high mass of the stars combined with their powerful magnetic fields, according to this author, would suggest that these collisions occur with such frequency that substantial amounts of energy from stars would necessarily be flowing on a regular basis into the past. Furthermore, it is this author's contention that this energy, which would necessarily be most abundant in the early life of a star (i.e. it increases as you travel backward in time) is both the cause of the initial formation of stars as well as the apparent blue color of young stars. To be clear, I am referring to the blue hue that to-date has been attributed to relatively high temperature and not to the blue-shift caused by the Doppler Effect of stars that have a relative direction of travel that brings them toward our own star system. I am refuting the theory that holds that stars are bestowed with a blue hue by their temperature. I would posit that this blue hue is rather attributable to a variant of Cherenkov Radiation. Any star capable of producing a fusion reaction would necessarily have a surface more than hot enough to appear white. I would also argue that

the apparent red coloration of “older” Red Giants would not be observable from within the star systems in question, and that all stars appear yellow-white from within their own star systems excepting new, blue stars.

The red coloration of what are allegedly older stars is actually the result of light from a relatively wide variety of angles mutually cancelling all colors other than red through a process of phase cancellation. Higher frequencies of light included in white light would, owing both to their higher frequency and owing to the relatively larger diameter of a Red Giant, would have more opportunities to undergo phase cancellation. Larger stars would also be brighter, which means an increased density of photons traveling away from the star. Under the condition of increased intensity of light (and therefore density of photons,) light would be more susceptible to self-interference than light of a lower density coming from a smaller, dimmer star. Thus, this publication constitutes a refutation of Hubble’s “Standard Candle” theory.

According to my hypothesis, it follows that from the perspective of someone that gets up close to one of these Red Giants, the star would appear to be the same Yellow-White of our own star, but once an observer gets much outside of the star system, it would increasingly take on a red hue. Blue stars would, conversely, appear blue, even from within their star systems.

More consequentially, the reverse temporal flow of gravitational energy plays a decisive role in making stellar formation possible in the first place. While initial stellar fusion reactions would have been made possible by massively increased levels of background radiation associated with the Big Bang, after the initial cooling of the Universe, a different process of stellar formation would have been necessary. While radiation from the supernovae of other stars may provide the spark of combustion in the ignition of a young star, I propose a radical but satisfying hypothesis to explain how it is that select regions of nebulae could accumulate sufficient densities of hydrogen gas to support stellar formation.

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Stellar formation can only be fully explained if we allow for areas of increased gravitation (not associated with a black hole) with no apparent source. I propose that these areas of increased gravitation do, indeed, exist, and that their true provenance is gravitational energy from the future of a star that recently passed through a given area. If gravitational energy from the “future” of a star exerts force on the younger version of that same star, it also stands to reason to that some of that energy would be exerted equally on various points within the “wake” or recent path of the star. This would mean that if we were to send a deep space probe toward the wake of a blue star capable of detecting changes in gravity, we would find that blue stars and, to a lesser extent, all stars feature pockets of increased gravity stretching for millions of miles in their wake of travel through the galaxy. I propose that it is the influx of hydrogen gas into these mysterious pockets of phantom gravity combined with bursts of radiation from the death of other stars that makes the birth of young stars possible.

## Conclusion

Although aspects of this hypothesis would be difficult to verify and rely, as do some of my other treatises, upon the assumption that reverse temporal flow of energy is possible, it has the benefit of not relying upon the absurd assumption that stars of different masses would have the same intrinsic brightness.